

as gout, rheumatism, &c. which have exhausted the

power of ordinary medicine. In these as well as in acute diseases, fevers, scrofula, and the like, the power of water skillfully applied by this great magician, whether externally or internally, combined with air and exercise, has been shown to be marvellous, and affords comfortable proof that one of 'the three great crafts' is about to experience a shake, which must result in mighty benefit to suffering and befooled humankind.

manity. Well, then, Graffenberg is a cheap place, the whole expense for board and attendance not being more than about five dollars weekly— whilst in the British establishment, it is at least thrice as much. Then there is to be considered the fine opportunity of a visit to the continent. The travellers intend to pass through Hamburg, Magdeburg, Leipsic, Dresden, and taking a round to visit Berlin, they pass on through

Breslau and Neisse to Graffenberg, which is due south from Breslau, perhaps 70 miles, or thereabouts. The greater part of the journey is through the Prussian dominions. Graffenberg is a short way within the Austrian frontier—and there Henry will find what it is to be dandled about, and controlled like a baby, by that well-linked despotism. He expresses himself with such energetic horror of the controlling power

of our government, of its interference with personal liberty, of the imbecile weakness we contract from this habit of being controlled, of our great military and naval establishments, of our police, our aristocracy, the wealth of our great men, the poverty of our poor. I think it likely enough he will be struck dumb with horror, and driven wild with amazement; he will be like a chained lion, or a caged eagle, when he gets into the hands of Prussia and Austria, no

he gets into the hands of Russian and Austrian police, or French gendarmes. From all I have read, heard or seen, I should suppose that the interval between British liberty and continental despotism is infinitely greater than between American freedom and British constraint. He wants to have his ideas a little expanded on this subject, and I look on him as just now going to school, where he will have some lessons very useful for an enemy to armies and na-

vies, and other appliances of despotic power. In the claws of the Prussian and the Austrian eagles, he will have a rare opportunity of practising, but none of preaching non-resistance. The non-resisting doctrine must be most distasteful to all rulers—more especially to despots; for, although it sounds so mild and lamb-like, it can only be carried out by hearts both strong and meek, with a power to suffer deeply

and resist passively, which few possess who are not upheld by earnest conviction of the beauty, truth and applicability of Christ's precepts to the highest good of humanity. Henry C. Wright is, I repeat it, going to school. He will use his eyes, his ears, and his pen. He will prove an apt scholar; and he will no doubt come home armed with fresh thunder. He cannot spend it there, for he won't know how to use his

tongue; and if he did know how, he would not be allowed to do so. Any thing that glances at politics is forbidden in Austria: just as impartial liberty is a forbidden theme in the slave States. With this difference—in Austria, they will clap you in a prison, if a native; or, if a stranger, order you off within 24 hours. In the South, you are made acquainted with the slaveholder's arguments—the rope, the rifle, or the American flag.

the bowie-knife. I would feel safe—or, at least, surer of my life in Austria, than at the tomb of Washington, or in Jefferson's birth place. At Graffenberg, he must give the cure a fair trial. He will have no inducement to run off in a week or two, to fulfil this, that, or the other engagement, as he would be sure to do from an English or Irish establishment. He will, I hope, remain four months, at least. He will have the opportunity of learning German and French—

the opportunity of learning German and French—he will have intercourse with natives of all parts of Europe. His ideas, his sympathies, his knowledge of men and nations, will become more defined and more extended. He will have something new to think of—he will have his 'mind's gallery' hung with pictures more fresh, more living, and more heart-refining, than all that art presents in the Louvre, in Florence, or in the Vatican. Only think of all he'll see, now that he

will be obliged to use his eyes, and to cease for a while his endless discussions! I have heard of a old woman, who declared that she travelled from Ballston, a famous village (28 miles from town) to Dublin, 'on a fivepenny bit.' Now, Henry is much better provided than our old friend was. Nevertheless, I doubt whether he will be able to do much more than return by Vienna, Munich, and Paris. But he talks of

Geneva, Milan, Venice, and I am ashamed to say how many other places besides. He is like a child with his first penny—now that he has set out on his travels, he will buy a house, a horse, a piano forte, or a rhinoceros. Seriously, I hope he will return with renewed health and spirits, and enlarged knowledge and experience, clothed with new armor, and nerved for that moral warfare to which his life is devoted. In

England and Scotland, he has found an extensive circle of valuable friends, in various sects and sections of society. He has received pressing invitations to spend the winter from various most excellent people, who not only know how to appreciate his character, and the object of his labors, but who value him as a friend and brother, for his large charity and kindness of heart.

I have been surprised, amidst all I have seen in the American papers on the subject of reform in dietetics, the practice of medicine, and the best means of maintaining the human machine in good health and working order, I have heard nothing of **Hydropathy**. It cannot be that you know nothing of Priessnitz, his cold water cure, his setz baths, and cold baths, and foot baths, and eye baths, and finger baths, and douche

baths, and sheet baths; his wet sheet, and warm blankets, and so forth. How he eschews all drugs, and of his wonderful success evinced in the fact that whilst he has treated 7219 patients in the ten years from 1831 when he had 62, to 1841 when he had upwards of 1400 patients, but 39 have died under his care in all that time; and of these, a large proportion were individuals suffering under incurable diseases, such as he was unwilling to undertake when they came

The work on Hydropathy lately published by Dr. Edward Johnson, of London, is perhaps the best that has yet appeared. He shows the consistency of Prieznitz system with 'Libbig's' theory of universal life, and Billings' theory of disease. He shows that it requires great circumspection and considerable knowledge of pathology and anatomy, to wield this Hygiean weapon with success in cases of disease; but

that, in the ordinary life of all men, it requires simple unstimulating diet, cleanliness, air, and exercise, to ensure freedom from ill health, and a sound mind in a sound body. Dr. Wilson, of Malvern, has also written with great vigor and ability on the same subject; but he has enlarged on the danger of drugs in such appalling style, that it is enough to make one hate the sight of a druggist's shop. He shows their

terrible effect on the constitution; how much fashion has to do with their application, and how many forms

THE LIBERATOR
BOSTON:
FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1846

Our best energies go forth to meet you, for the execution of the plan we formed together at our recent meeting in Faneuil Hall, of ONE HUNDRED anti-Slavery Congressmen.

We have thought: to unite economy and despatch with thorough and energetic action, by the arrangement of Five Simultaneous Series of Conventions:—each series to be attended by at least three churches, friends, to hold three conventions per week, of two days each in every place visited, until the number complete: still relying on you for the number.

We commend to you the beloved friends—all returned to you—who are about to assume the duty of attendance on these convocations, and warmly re-
pon upon you the duty of uniting with us to sustain

pass this inclement season with their own families and by their own firesides, after their fugitive and most successful campaign at the West. Time itself as others, might find occupations and affairs as well as to secure ease, and competence, and general approbation. But if they are willing to renounce these considerations for the hope of abolishing slavery, it is incumbent upon you, and upon us, to bestow our minds at ease respecting the maintenance of their families during their absence; to convey them from place to place upon their arduous mission; to take no portion of that slender appropriation that has been taken from them in payment of travelling expenses; and so to systematize the well-known hospitality of the Commonwealth, that it shall be not only a warm welcome to these friends, but a happy opportunity

We are strong to present these claims, because there are no such foregone claims to liquidate. All contributions can be applied to present and future operations; for the MASSACHUSETTS ABOLITION SOCIETY HAS NOT A DERT IN THE WORLD—except its obligation to the age to effect the abolition of slavery. That this great perpetual obligation may be fulfilled, we urge upon you the necessity of liberal contributions in money—the efficacy of your personal assistance at the conventions—the importance of previous and subsequent exertions in your respected neighborhoods to secure the attendance and co-operation of others;—the indispensable

value of information through the medium of press and county papers, and through the exercise of your congregational right of notification on the Sabbath.

We shall issue in the next, and in each ensuing number of the Liberator, Standard, and Herald of Freedom, a list of appointments; and to aid us in doing, we ask the favor of your correspondents and suggestions, that nothing either in your power or our own may be wanting to render the communications interesting and effectual. Take alarm of them, we entreat you, for aiding us by the formation of auxiliary Anti-Slavery Societies,—by obtaining subscribers for the Liberator, the Standard and the Herald of Freedom,—by combining in every neighborhood in aid of the Eleventh Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair,—by determining to withhold your financial power from the support of the three printing societies, until such a time as the honest and good men, who are comprehended in them, shall become their leading influences,—by studying and compe-

maintaining the present position of the case, and of
 enizing and repelling its foes through every means
 name and every hypocritical device. Then, when
 you deem your purpose best effected by tempo-
 rary independent nominations, or by exchanging the
 atom of political power, for a thousand fold its weight
 of political influence, by acting from without, upon
 the pro-slavery compact, parties and sects, and
 instead of being used by them whilst the
 purpose will be effected in 'the freedom of the slave
 through the regeneration of the free.'

Be watchful and diligent to defeat every attempt
 of political or sectarian parties, of whatever sect
 to absorb for their own hostile or selfish purposes
 that sympathy for the slave which this movement
 cannot afford to stave. Lose no opportunity to
do no sacrifice—sue no chalice—grudge no

and the blessing of the God of Freedom be
with you evermore!

FRANCIS JACKSON,
WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON,
HENRY W. WILLIAMS,
JOHN T. HILTON,
MARIA W. CHAPMAN,
CHARLES L. REMOND,
ANNE WARREN PESTON,
WENDELL PHILLIPS,
JOHN ROGERS,
CORNELIUS BRAMHALL,

EDMUND QUINCY,
HENRY I. BOWDITCH,
Board of Managers of the Mass. A. S. Society.
ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE,
Boston, Feb. 7, 1844.

THE ELEVENTH
Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair.

This annual effort for the sustentation of the anti-slavery cause will be made in Amory Hall, Boston, commencing on Tuesday, Dec. 24th, 1844. It means it, that the debts of the cause, heretofore discharged; so that it is, at this moment, to put forth its unencumbered strength, in the prosecution of THE HUNDRED CONVENTIONS through the medium of which, this appeal reaches you. If you wish slavery to cease, you cannot cease to assist in its extinction, than by upholding

continuity and its successful results. The experience of ten years enables us to say that the Boston Fair of Massachusetts to present it to you as the most effective channel, through which the flood of effect will unite with that of others, to swell the force of effect which high principle shall be diffused and elevated. We are, therefore, feeling excited, till the horrible institution of slavery shall be swept away.

None of the funds raised by means of this Fair are ever permitted to run to waste in building up a political party, or in defraying electoraneous expenses. They are used to promulgate through the press, and by the living voice, the truths of freedom, and thus convert men's hearts to the cause. We give guaranty for the economical and judicious disposition of them, by providing for their expenditure by the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. Without going back for years, to recapitulate former help, the beneficial consequences of which are in perpetuity, we will simply state that the net proceeds of the last year's Fair were TWENTY-ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, exclusive of many small donations, and the necessary expenses; and that, lacking the respect of this aid, neither the hundred thousand

CLERICAL HANGMANS. The following is the petition which was presented to the Massachusetts Legislature last week, in relation to the appointment of clerical men as hangmen, which was printed by order of the House.

Man Worship. The Louisville Journal publishes an original political cartoon in Henry Clay, written by a female, which displays a caricature of the man and a low display of the moral sentiments. To think of a virtuous woman caricaturing a man, a man whose name is so famous, and who is so highly respected, is a thing which is almost incredible.

Political Party and Canning. Of the Liberty Party in New-England, I have had occasion to speak in several terms, and to say that it is a party of great importance, and that it is a party which is growing in power and influence.

Receipts. For Expresses at the late Annual Meeting of the Mass. A. S. Society.

Abolition of Capital Punishment. The Legislative Committee, to whom have been referred the various petitions for the abolition of Capital Punishment in this Commonwealth, have considered the same, and have the honor to report to the House of Representatives.

Who has a Copy to Spare? We do not know how it has happened, but we have not yet seen a copy of No. V. of the "Junius Tract," entitled POLITICAL ABOLITION, which the Whigs are circulating to promote the election of HENRY CLAY.

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